CRPL-F140 PART B FOR OFFICIAL USE

PART B

SOLAR - GEOPHYSICAL DATA

ISSUED
APRIL 1956

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS
CENTRAL RADIO PROPAGATION LABORATORY
BOULDER, COLORADO

CRPL-F 140
PART B

NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS
CENTRAL RADIO PROPAGATION LABORATORY
BOULDER, COLORADO

Issued
30 Apr. 1956

SOLAR - GEOPHYSICAL DATA

CONTENTS

SOLAR-GEOPHYSICAL DATA

INTRODUCTION

This monthly report series is intended to keep research workers abreast of the major particulars of solar activity and the associated ionospheric, radio propagation and other geophysical effects. It is made possible through the cooperation of many observatories, laboratories and agencies as recorded in the detailed description of the tables and graphs which follows. The Editor is Miss J. V. Lincoln.

I RELATIVE SUNSPOT NUMBERS

American and Zürich Daily Numbers -- The table lists (1) the daily American relative sunspot numbers, R_A', as compiled by the Solar Division of the American Association of Variable Star Observers, and (2) the provisional daily Zürich relative sunspot numbers, R_Z, as communicated by the Swiss Federal Observatory. Because of the time required to collect and reduce the observations, R_A' will normally appear one month later than R_Z.

The relative sunspot number is an index of the activity of the entire visible disk. It is determined each day without reference to preceding days. Each isolated cluster of sunspots is termed a sunspot group and it may consist of one or a large number of distinct spots whose size can range from 10 or more square degrees of the solar surface down to the limit of resolution (e.g. 1/8 square degrees). The relative sunspot number is defined as $R=K(10g+s)$, where g is the number of sunspot groups and s is the total number of distinct spots. The scale factor K (usually less than unity) depends on the observer and is intended to effect the conversion to the scale originated by Wolf. The observations for sunspot numbers are made by a rather small group of extraordinarily faithful observers, many of them amateurs, each with many years of experience. The counts are made visually with small, suitably protected telescopes.

Final values of R_Z appear in the IAU Quarterly Bulletin on Solar Activity, the Journal of Geophysical Research and elsewhere. They usually differ slightly from the provisional values. The American numbers, R_A', are not revised.

Graph of Sunspot Cycle -- The graph illustrates the recent trend of Cycle 19 of the 11-year sunspot cycle and some predictions of the future level of activity. The customary "12-month" smoothed

index, $\bar{R}$, is used throughout, the data being final R_Z numbers except for the current year. Predictions shown are those made for one year after the latest available datum by the method of A. G. McNish and J. V. Lincoln (Trans. Am. Geophys. Union, 30, 673-685, 1949) modified by the use of regression coefficients and mean cycle values recomputed for Cycles 8 through 18. Cycle 19 began April 1954, when the minimum $\bar{R}$ of 3.4 was reached.

II SOLAR CENTERS OF ACTIVITY

Calcium Plage and Sunspot Regions -- The table gives particulars of the centers of activity visible on the solar disk during the preceding month. These are based on estimates made and reported on the day of observation and are therefore of limited reliability.

The table gives the heliographic coordinates of each center (taken as the calcium plage unless two or more significantly and individually active sunspot groups are included in an extended plage) in terms of the Greenwich date of passage of the sun's central meridian (CMP) and the latitude; the serial number of the plage as assigned by McMath-Hulbert Observatory with age of plage in number of rotations given in parentheses; the serial number of the center in the previous solar rotation, if it is a persisting region; particulars of the plage at three times during its transit of the visible disk (first appearance, maximum development, last appearance): the date, the area, the central intensity; particulars of the associated sunspot group, if any, at analogous times: the date, the area, the spot count. The unit of area is a millionth of the area of a solar hemisphere with measurements corrected for foreshortening; the central intensity of calcium plages is roughly estimated on a scale of 1=faint to 5=very bright.

Calcium plage data are available through the cooperation of the McMath-Hulbert Observatory of the University of Michigan and the Mt. Wilson Observatory. The sunspot data are compiled from reports from the U. S. Naval Observatory (preliminary data), Mt. Wilson Observatory, and from reports from Europe and Japan received through the daily Ursigram messages.

Coronal Line Emission Indices -- In the table are summarized solar coronal emission intensity indices for the green (Fe XIV at λ5303) and red (Fe X at λ6374) coronal lines. The indices are based on measurements made at 5° intervals around the periphery of the solar disk by the High Altitude Observatory at Climax, Colorado, and by Harvard University observers at Sacramento Peak (The USAF Upper Air Research Observatory at Sunspot, New Mexico, under contract AF 19(604)-146). The measurements are expressed as the number of millionths of an Angstrom of the continuum of the center of the solar disk (at the same wavelength as the line) that would contain the same energy as the observed coronal line. The indices have the following meanings:

G_6 = mean of six highest line intensities in quadrant for $\lambda 5303$.

R_6 = same for $\lambda 6374$.

G_1 = highest value of intensity in quadrant, for $\lambda 5303$.

R_1 = same for $\lambda 6374$.

The dates given in the table correspond to the approximate time of CMP of the longitude zone represented by the indices. The actual observations were made for the North East and South East quadrants 7 days before; for the South West and North West quadrants 7 days after the CMP date given.

To obtain rough measures of the integrated emission of the entire solar disk in either of the lines, assuming the coronal changes to be small in a half solar rotation, it is satisfactory to perform the following type of summation given in example for 15 October:

$$\left(\begin{matrix}\text{MEAN DISK EMISSION}\\ \text{IN } \lambda 5303\end{matrix}\right)_{15\text{ OCT}} = \frac{1}{N}\left[\sum_{15\text{ OCT}}^{22\text{ OCT}}\left\{(G_6)_{NE}+(G_6)_{SE}\right\}+\sum_{8\text{ OCT}}^{14\text{ OCT}}\left\{(G_6)_{SW}+(G_6)_{NW}\right\}\right]$$

where N is the number of indices entering the summation.

Such integrated disk indices as well as integrated whole-sun indices are computed for each day and are published quarterly in the "Solar Activity Summary" issued by the High Altitude Observatory at Boulder, Colorado. In the same reports are given maps of the intensity distribution of coronal emission derived from all available Climax and Sacramento Peak observations, as well as other information on solar activity, such as maps made from daily limb prominence surveys in Hα and notes regarding the history of active regions on the solar disk.

Preliminary summaries of solar activity, prepared on a fast schedule, are issued Friday of each week from High Altitude Observatory in conjunction with CRPL and include solar activity through the preceding day. These are useful to groups needing information on the current status of activity on the visible solar disk, but are not recommended for research uses unless such a prompt schedule of reporting is essential. The same information is included in the subsequent quarterly reports, with extensive additions, corrections and evaluations.

III SOLAR FLARES

Optical Observations -- The table presents the preliminary record of solar flares as reported to the CRPL on a rapid schedule at the sacrifice of detailed accuracy. Definitive and complete data are published later in the Quarterly Bulletin of Solar Activity, I.A.U., in various observatory publications and elsewhere. The present listing serves to identify and roughly describe the phenomena observed.

Reporting directly to the CRPL are the following observatories: Mt. Wilson, McMath-Hulbert, U. S. Naval, Wendelstein, and Sacramento Peak. The remainder report through the URSIgram centers in Europe and Japan. Observations are in the light of the center of the H-alpha line unless noted otherwise. The reports from Sacramento Peak, New Mexico (communicated to CRPL by the High Altitude Observatory at Boulder) are from observations at the USAF Upper Air Research Observatory at Sunspot, New Mexico, by Harvard University observers, under contract AF 19(604)-146.

For each flare are listed the reporting observatory, date, times of beginning and ending of observing period (b or a preceding the number denotes true start or end of flare unknown), duration of flare (when known), total area in millionths of visible disk (uncorrected for foreshortening), the McMath serial number of the region with which the flare is associated, the heliographic coordinates in degrees, the time of maximum phase, maximum intensity of flare, fractional area having nearly maximum brightness, and finally the flare importance on the IAU scale of 1- to 3+. A final column lists provisionally the occurrence of simultaneous ionospheric effects as observed on selected field strength recordings of distant high-frequency radio transmissions; a more nearly definitive list of these ionospheric effects, including particulars, appears in these reports after the lapse of a month (see below). All times are Universal Time (UT or GCT). Subflares (importance 1-) are listed by date, time of beginning and number of McMath region with which associated.

Ionospheric Effects -- SID (and GID--gradual ionospheric disturbances) may be detected in a number of ways: short wave fadeouts, enhancement of low frequency atmospherics, increases in cosmic absorption, and so forth. The table lists events that have been recognized on field strength recordings of distant high-frequency radio transmissions. Under a coordinated program, the staffs at the following ionospheric sounding stations contribute reports that are screened and synthesized at CRPL-Boulder: Puerto Rico, Ft. Belvoir, Va., and Anchorage, Alaska (CRPL Stations: PR, BE, AN); Huancayo, Peru, and College, Alaska (CRPL-Associated Laboratories: HU, CO); and White Sands, N. Mex., Adak, Alaska, and Okinawa (U. S. Signal Corps Stations: WS, AD, OK). McMath-Hulbert Observatory (MC) also contributes such reports. In addition, reports are volunteered by RCA Communications Inc.,

Marconi Wireless, Netherlands Postal and Telecommunications Services, Swedish Telecommunications, and others; these usually specify times of SID and the radio paths involved.

In the coordinated program, the abnormal fades of field strength not obviously ascribable to other causes, are described as short wave fadeouts with the following further classification:

S-SWF:	sudden drop-out and gradual recovery
Slow S-SWF:	drop-out taking 5 to 15 minutes and gradual recovery
G-SWF:	gradual disturbance; fade irregular in both drop-out and recovery.

When there is agreement among the various reporting stations on the time (UT) of an event, it is accepted as a widespread phenomenon and listed in the table.

The degree of confidence in identifying the event, a subjective estimate, is reported by the stations and this is summarized in an index of certainty that the event is widespread, ranging from 1 (possible) to 5 (definite). The times given in the table for the event are from the report of a station (underlined in table) that identified it with high confidence. The criteria for the subjective importance rating assigned by each station on a scale of 1- to 3+ include amplitude of the fade, duration and confidence; greater consideration is given to reports on paths near the subsolar point in arriving at the summary importance rating given in the table.
Note: The tables of SID observed at Washington included in CRPL F-reports prior to F-135 were restricted to events classed here as S-SWF.

IV SOLAR RADIO WAVES

The data on solar radio waves are from observations at 167 Mc and 460 Mc made at the Gunbarrel Hill (Boulder) station of the National Bureau of Standards. The half-width of the antenna lobe is appreciably greater than the solar disk. Polarization has not been determined. All times are in Universal Time (UT or GCT); when the observing period extends slightly into the next Greenwich day, the time scale is extended beyond 24 hours.

3-hourly and Daily Flux -- Flux is given in power units. These units are approximately 10^{-22} watt meter^{-2}(c/s)$^{-1}$ for both polarizations together. They will be subject to a correction factor when gain measurements of the antenna have been made. The median flux is measured for every one-hour period that contains a usable calibration and at least thirty minutes of usable record. A three-hour value of flux is obtained by averaging the available one-hour medians (at least two required). A daily value of flux is obtained by averaging all available one-hour medians (at least 4 required). A dash indicates that insufficient measurements were made to meet the above requirements or that the records were not of usable quality. Parentheses indicate that the value is somewhat doubtful because of atmospheric noise or local interference.

The variability index, given for each three-hour interval, is on a scale 0 to 3 defined as follows:

0 - The instantaneous flux did not drop below one-half the median level or exceed twice the median level at any time.

1 - The instantaneous flux made from one to ten excursions outside the range described above.

2 - The instantaneous flux made from ten to one hundred excursions outside the range described above.

3 - The instantaneous flux made more than one hundred excursions outside the range described above.

For the purpose of the variability index, an excursion whose maximum intensity is M times the median level is counted as M excursions. A dash is used to indicate that measurements were made for less than one hour during the period. Parentheses surround variability indices which are in doubt because of atmospheric noise or local interference.

Outstanding Events -- A separate table lists the occurrences that are not adequately described by the three-hourly values of median flux and variability. These are classified in general accordance with the system described and illustrated by Dodson, Hedeman, and Owren (Ap. J. 118, 169, 1953). The categories of events are identified in the table by numbers, which do not necessarily indicate the magnitude of the event:

0 - Rise in base level -- A temporary increase in the continuum with duration of the order of tens of minutes to an hour.

1 - Series of bursts -- Bursts or groups of bursts, occurring intermittently over an interval of time of the order of minutes or hours. Such series of bursts are assigned as distinctive events only when they occur on a smooth record or show as a distinct change in the activity.

2 - Groups of bursts -- A cluster of bursts occurring in an interval of time of the order of minutes.

3 - Minor burst -- A burst of moderate or small amplitude, and duration of the order of one or two minutes.

4 - Minor burst and second part -- A double rise in flux in which the early rise is a minor burst.

5 - Noise storm ends -- A noise storm (see 6) which ceases at some time during the observing period.

6 - Noise storm -- A temporary increase in radiation characterized by numerous closely spaced bursts, by an increase in the continuum, or by both. Duration is of the order of hours or days.

7 - Noise storm begins -- The onset of a noise storm occurs at some time during the observing period.

8 - Major burst -- An outburst, or other burst of large amplitude and more than average duration. A major burst is usually complex, with a duration of the order of one to ten minutes.

9 - Major burst and second part -- A double rise in flux, the first part of which is a major burst. The second part may consist of a rise in base level, a group or series of bursts, or the onset of a noise storm.

Starting times and durations are enclosed in parentheses when they are limited by the period of observation. The maximum instantaneous flux (Inst. Flux) is measured from the sky level as are the hourly medians. The maximum smoothed flux (Smd. Flux) is that obtained by taking the difference of the maximum value of a smooth curve drawn through the outstanding occurrence with a smoothing period of 20 percent to 50 percent of the total duration, and the value of the interpolated hourly median at that same time had the event not occurred, both measured from the sky level.

V GEOMAGNETIC ACTIVITY INDICES

C, Kp, Ap, and Selected Quiet and Disturbed Days -- The data in the table are: (1) preliminary international character figures, C; (2) geomagnetic planetary three-hour range indices, Kp; (3) daily "equivalent amplitude," Ap; (4) magnetically selected quiet and disturbed days.

This table is made available by the Committee on Characterization of Magnetic Disturbance of IAGA, IUGG. The Meteorological Office, De Bilt, Holland collects the data from magnetic observatories distributed throughout the world, and compiles C and selected days. The Chairman of the Committee computes the planetary and equivalent amplitude indices. The same data are also published quarterly in the Journal of Geophysical Research along with data on sudden commencements (sc) and solar flare effects (sfe).

The C-figure is the arithmetic mean of the subjective classification by all observatories of each day's magnetic activity on a scale of 0 (quiet) to 2 (storm).

Kp is the mean standardized K-index from 12 observatories between geomagnetic latitudes 47 and 63 degrees. The scale is 0 (very quiet) to 9 (extremely disturbed), expressed in thirds of a unit, e.g. 5- is 4 2/3, 5o is 5 0/3, and 5+ is 5 1/3. This planetary index is designed to measure solar particle-radiation by its magnetic effects, specifically to meet the needs of research workers in the ionospheric field. A complete description of Kp has appeared in Bulletin 12b, "Geomagnetic Indices C and K, 1948" of the Association of Terrestrial Magnetism and Electricity (IATME), International Union of Geodesy and Geophysics.

Ap is a daily index of magnetic activity on a linear scale rather than on the quasi-logarithmic scale of the K-indices. It is the average of the eight values of an intermediate 3-hourly index "ap," defined as one-half the average gamma range of the most disturbed of the three force components, in the three-hour interval at standard stations; in practice, ap is computed from the Kp for the 3-hour interval. The extreme range of the scale of Ap is 0 to 400. The method is described in IATME Bulletin No. 12h (for 1953) p. viii f. Values of Ap (like Kp and Cp) have been published for the Polar Year 1932/33 and for the years 1937 onwards.

The magnetically quiet and disturbed days are selected in accordance with the general outline in Terr. Mag. (predecessor to J. Geophys. Res.) 48, pp 219-227, December 1943. The method in current use calls for ranking the days of a month by their geomagnetic activity as determined from the following three criteria with equal weight: (1) the sum of the eight Kp's; (2) the sum of the squares of the eight Kp's; and (3) the greatest Kp.

Chart of Kp by Solar Rotations -- The graph of Kp by solar rotations is furnished through the courtesy of Dr. J. Bartels, Geophysikalisches Institute, Göttingen.

VI RADIO PROPAGATION QUALITY INDICES

One can take as the definition of a radio propagation quality index: the measure of the efficiency of a medium-powered radio circuit operated under ideal conditions in all respects, except for the variable effect of the ionosphere on the propagation of the transmitted signal. The indices given here are derived from monitoring and circuit performance reports, and are the nearest practical approximation to the ideal index of propagation quality.

Quality indices are usually expressed on a scale that ranges from one to nine. Indices of four or less are generally taken to represent significant disturbance. (Note that for geomagnetic K-indices, disturbance is represented by higher numbers.) The adjectival equivalents of the integral quality indices are as follows:

1 = useless	4 = poor-to-fair	7 = good
2 = very poor	5 = fair	8 = very good
3 = poor	6 = fair-to-good	9 = excellent

CRPL forecasts are expressed on the same scale. The tables summarizing the outcome of forecasts include categories P-Perfect; S-Satisfactory; U-Unsatisfactory; F-Failure. The following conventions apply:

P - forecast quality equal to observed

S - forecast quality one grade different from observed

U - forecast quality two or more grades different from observed when <u>both</u> forecast and observed were $\geqslant 5$, or both $\leqslant 5$

F - other times when forecast quality two or more grades different from observed

Full discussion of the reliability of forecasts requires consideration of many factors besides the over-simplified summary given.

The quality figures represent a consensus of experience with radio propagation conditions. Since they are based entirely on monitoring or traffic reports, the reasons for low quality are not necessarily known and may not be limited to ionospheric storminess. For instance, low quality may result from improper frequency usage for the path and time of day. Although, wherever it is reported, frequency usage is included in the rating of reports, it must often

be an assumption that the reports refer to optimum working frequencies. It is more difficult to eliminate from the indices conditions of low quality for reasons such as multipath or interference. These considerations should be taken into account in interpreting research correlations between the Q-figures and solar, auroral, geomagnetic or similar indices.

North Atlantic Radio Path -- The CRPL quality figures, Qa, are compiled by the North Atlantic Radio Warning Service (NARWS), the CRPL forecasting center at Ft. Belvoir, Virginia, from radio traffic data for North Atlantic transmission paths closely approximating New York-to-London. These are reported to CRPL by the Canadian Defense Research Board, Canadian Broadcasting Company, and the following agencies of the U. S. Government:--Coast Guard, Navy, Army Signal Corps, U. S. Information Agency. Supplementing these data are CRPL monitoring, direction-finding observations and field strength measurements of North Atlantic transmissions made at Belvoir.

The original reports are submitted on various scales and for various time intervals. The observations for each 6-hour interval are averaged on the original scale. These 6-hour indices are then adjusted to the 1 to 9 quality-figure scale by a conversion table prepared by comparing the distribution of these indices for at least four months, usually a year, with a master distribution determined from analysis of the reports originally made on the 1 to 9 quality-figure scale. A report whose distribution is the same as the master is thereby converted linearly to the Q-figure scale. The 6-hourly quality figure is the mean of the reports available for that period.

The 6-hourly quality figures are given in this table to the nearest one-third of a unit, e.g. 5o is 5 and 0/3; 5- is 4 and 2/3; 5+ is 5 and 1/3. Other data included are:

(a) Whole-day radio quality indices, which are weighted averages of the four 6-hourly indices, with half weight given to quality grades 5 and 6. This procedure tends to give whole-day indices suitable for comparison with whole-day advance forecasts which seek to designate the days of significant disturbance or unusually quiet conditions.

(b) Short-term forecasts, issued every six hours by the North Atlantic Radio Warning Service. These are issued one hour before 00^h, 06^h, 12^h, 18^h, UT and are applicable to the period 1 to 7 hours ahead.

(c) Advance forecasts, issued twice weekly by the NARWS (CRPL-J reports) and applicable 1 to 3 or 4 days ahead, 4 or 5 to 7 days ahead, and 8 to 25 days ahead. These forecasts are scored against the whole-day quality indices.

(d) Half-day averages of the geomagnetic K indices measured by the Cheltenham Magnetic Observatory of the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey.

A chart compares the short-term forecasts with Qa-figures. A second chart compares the outcome of advance forecasts (1 to 3 or 4 days ahead) with a type of "blind" forecast. For the latter, the frequency for each quality grade, as determined from the distribution of quality grades in the four most recent months of the current season, is partitioned among the grades observed in the current month in proportion to the frequencies observed in the current month.

Ranges of useful frequencies on the North Atlantic radio path are shown in a series of diagrams, one for each day. Time is the angular coordinate and radio frequency in Mc is the radius vector. The shaded area indicates the range of frequencies for which transmissions of quality 5 or greater were observed. The blacker the diagram, the quieter the day has been; a narrow strip indicates either high LUHF, low MUF or both. These diagrams are based on data reported to CRPL by the German Post Office through the Fernmeldetechnischen Zentralamtes, Darmstadt, Germany, being observations every one and a half hours of selected transmitters located in the eastern portion of North America.

Note: Beginning with data for September 1955, Qa has been determined from reports that are available within a few hours or at most within a few days, including for the first time, the CRPL observations. Therefore these are the indices by which the forecasters assess every day the conditions in the recent past. Over a period of several years, they have closely paralleled the former Qa indices which included CRPL observations and included three additional reports received after a considerable lag. Qa was first published to the nearest one-third of a unit at the same time.

North Pacific Radio Path -- The CRPL quality figures, Qp, are compiled by the North Pacific Radio Warning Service (NPRWS), the CRPL forecasting center at Anchorage, Alaska, from radio traffic data for moderately long transmission paths in the North Pacific equivalent to Seattle-to-Anchorage or Anchorage-to-Tokyo. These include reports to CRPL by the Alaskan Communications Service, Aeronautical Radio, Inc., U. S. Air Force and Civil Aeronautical Administration. In addition, there are CRPL monitoring, direction-finder observations and field strength measurements of suitable transmissions.

The original reports are on various scales and for various time intervals. The observations for each 9 hours or 24 hour period are averaged on the original scale. This average is compared with reports for the same period in the preceding two months and expressed as a deviation from the 3-month mean. The deviations are put on the 1 to 9 scale of quality which is assumed to have a standard deviation of 1.25 and a mean for the various periods as follows:

03-12 hours UT	5.33
09-18	5.33
18-03	6.00
00-24	5.67

The 9-hour and 24-hour indices Qp are determined separately. Each index is a weighted mean where the CRPL observations have unit weight and the others are weighted by the correlation coefficient with the CRPL observations.

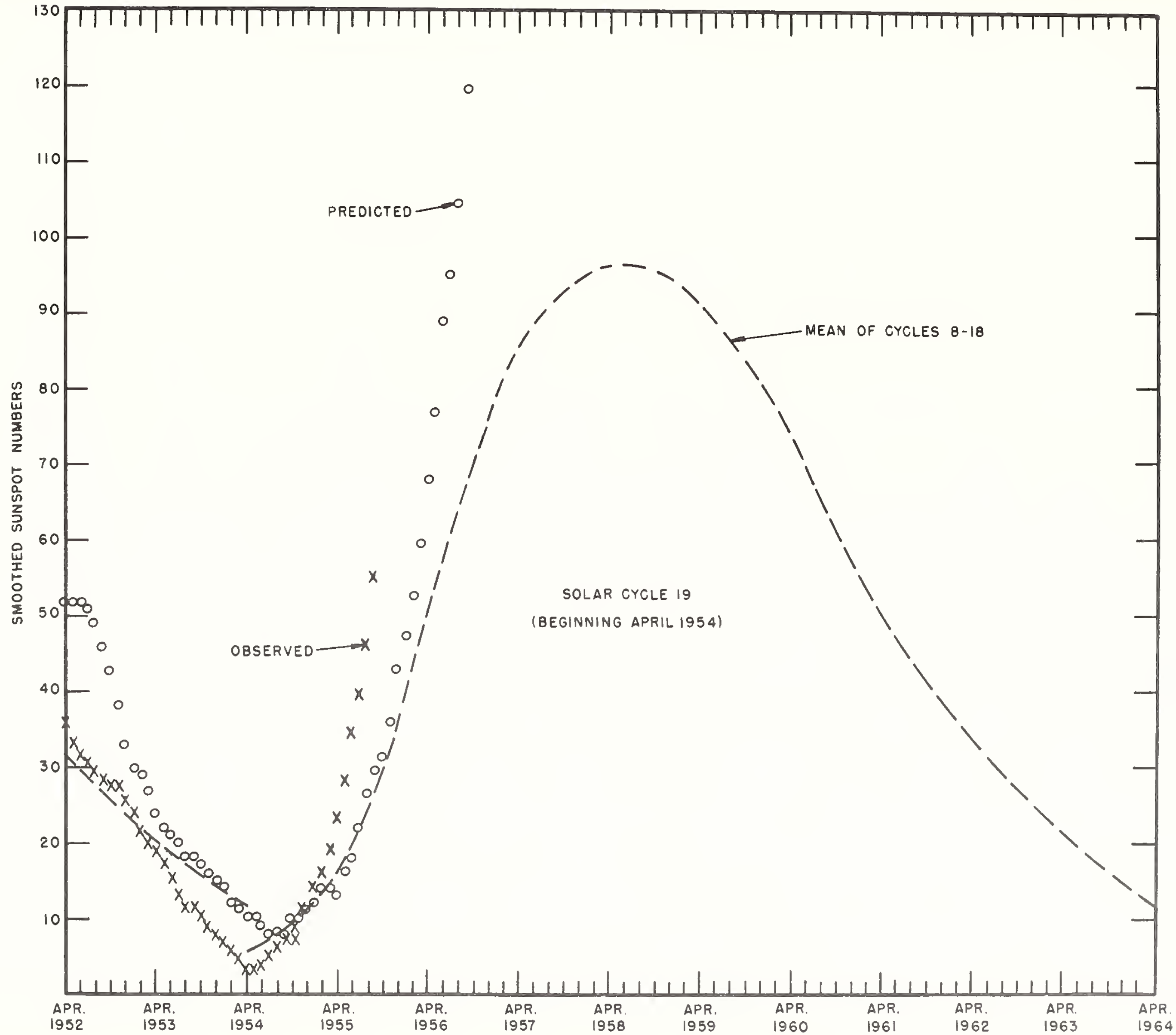
The table, analagous to that for Qa, includes the 9-hourly quality figures; whole day quality figures; short term forecasts issued by NPRWS three times dailv at 02^h, 09^h, and 18^h UT, applicable to the stated 9-hour periods; advance forecasts issued twice weekly by NPRWS (CRPL-Jp report); and half-day averages of geomagnetic K indices from Sitka.

The chart compares the outcome of advance forecasts, on the same basis as the similar chart for the North Atlantic Radio Path.

RELATIVE SUNSPOT NUMBERS

American Relative Sunspot Numbers February 1956	
Date	$R_{A'}$
1	50
2	75
3	69
4	52
5	35
6	38
7	37
8	42
9	40
10	29
11	47
12	75
13	96
14	124
15	121
16	153
17	175
18	158
19	212
20	206
21	168
22	156
23	152
24	147
25	140
26	116
27	113
28	132
29	128
Mean:	106.4

Zürich Provisional Relative Sunspot Numbers March 1956	
Date	R_Z
1	152
2	120
3	115
4	90
5	112
6	110
7	107
8	104
9	102
10	97
11	84
12	80
13	97
14	122
15	144
16	120
17	138
18	122
19	120
20	118
21	115
22	103
23	120
24	136
25	138
26	140
27	106
28	115
29	122
30	113
31	118
Mean:	115.5



PREDICTED AND OBSERVED SUNSPOT NUMBERS

CALCIUM PLAGE AND SUNSPOT REGIONS

MARCH 1956

CMP Mar. 1956	Lat.	McMath Plage Number	Return of Region	Calcium Plage Data Date-Area-Intensity			Sunspot Data Date-Area-Count		
				First seen	Maximum	Last seen	First seen	Maximum	Last seen
01.2	N22	3415(2)*	3389	25-1500-3	04- 4000-4	05-4000-4	25- xx -x	29- 150-9	05- 40 -1
02.1	S21	3416(1)	New	25-2000-2.5	---	05-1200-1.5			
03.5	S16	3417(1)	New	25-3000-3.5	---	08-1000-1	25- xx -x	26- 530-3	08-120 -1
03.8	N24	3418(1)	New	26-2000-3	05- 5000-4	10-3500-3	28- 120 -8	07- 800-4	08-800 -4
04.7	S22	3419(1)	New	28-3000-4	03- 5700-3	11-1800-3	28- 430 -8	02-1330-26	10-580 -2
05.1	N18	3421(1)	New	03- 700-2	06- 2000-2	10-1100-3	03- 100 -2	05- 320-3	08-290 -6
06.8	N29	3420(1)	New	29-2000-2.5	01- 3000-2.5	13-1000-1	01- 40 -1	08- 50-1	08- 50 -1
08.2	S15	3425(1)	New	06- 300-2	09- 2000-1	13-2000-2.5	06- 10 -x	08- 160-4	13- xx -1
10.8	N20	3423(2)	3407	04-1000-2	09- 2800-2	16- 500-1.5			
10.9	N33	3422(1)	New	04-1000-3	13- 5000-3	16-3000-2	04- 10 -x	10- 704-11	12-200a-x
11.5	N25	3426(1)	New	10- 900-2.5	13- 1200-3	16- 800-1.5	10- 100 -2	10- 100-2	12- 50a-x
11.5	S16	3424(2)	3397	04-1000-1.5	05- 1500-1.5	13- 300-1			
14.6	N25	3428(3)	3400	10-2600-2	13- 3600-2.5	19-3500-2	10- 50a-x	14- 130-2	14-130 -2
15.6	N23	3432(2)	3404	11-6500-3.5	12-11400-2	22-7000-3	11-1120 -4	14-1490-22	22-680 -6
15.8	S17	3429(1)	New	09-2800-1	10- 4000-2.5	21-1000-1	10- 50a-x	11- 70-1	14- 20 -1
16.0	N41	3430(1)	New	10-1700-2.5	19- 3600-2.5	21-3000-2.5			
16.0	N22	3431(3)	3400	10-6000-3	19- 6600-3	21-6000-3	10- 50a-x	---	13- xx -x
17.8	S23	3433(2)	3403	11-1300-2	13- 4000-2.5	23-1000-1	11- 630 -1	21- 630-1	23-580 -1
19.9	N25	3434(1)	New	13-3000-2.5	16- 3600-2.5	24-1600-2	13- xx -x	14- 120-1	19- 50a-9
19.9	S25	3435(2)	3405	13-2000-2.5	16- 4500-3	24-2700-2	13- xx -1	19- 330-5	24- xx -x
20.7	N17	3437(1)	New	15-2200-3.5	---	26-5500-3	16- xx -4	17- 220-5	21- xx -5
21.6	S22	3436(1)	New	15-1100-2	---	26-1500-1			
21.8	N23	3438(1)	New	15-2500-2	26- 5000-3	27-5000-3	18- xx -x	25- 811-5	26-200a-x
23.3	S26	3439(?)	3410	18- 400-1.5	---	28-2000-3	24- xx -x	27- 270-5	28- xx -2
							{19- 120 -1	19- 120-1	23- 70 -1
25.4	N27	3440(2)	3412	18-3000-2	21- 9000-2.5	31-5000-2.5	{18- xx -x	20- 440-1	31- xx -x
25.4	S19	3449(1)	New	29- 700-2.5	---	31-2000-3	29- xx -2	30- 290-7	31- xx -x
27.1	S27	3442(2)	3413	20-2000-2.5	29- 6200-2.5	01-2500-3	20- 190 -1	30- 770-8	31-190 -3
28.6	N24	3443(3)	3415	22-4000-3	24- 5000-3	04-3000-3	22- 70 -2	30- 360-12	04- 50a-x
28.7	S26	3444(2)	3416	22-3000-3	01- 4000-3	02-4000-2	22- 680 -2	22- 680-2	01- xx -1
30.9	S18	3446(2)	3417	24-1000-3	27- 3000-3	05-3000-3	24- xx -x	25- 390-2	04- 50a-x
31.8	N26	3447(2)	3418	26-5000-2.5	27- 6000-2.5	06-5000-2	31- xx -x	05- 20-1	05- 20 -1

* Parenthetical value following McMath plage region number is age of region in number of rotations.

CORONAL LINE EMISSION INDICES

MARCH 1956

CMP Date 1956	North East Quadrant (observed 7 days earlier)				South East Quadrant (observed 7 days earlier)				South West Quadrant (observed 7 days later)				North West Quadrant (observed 7 days later)			
	G_6	G_1	R_6	R_1	G_6	G_1	R_6	R_1	G_6	G_1	R_6	R_1	G_6	G_1	R_6	R_1
Mar																
1	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	33	48	21	29	70	99	33	45
2	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	67	86	30	46	84	115	52	67
3	38*	65	19	33	29	32	21	38	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
4	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	36	72	26	36	60	104	30	41
5	62	109	24	38	25	29	22	29	26	46	22	28	69	84	17	21
6	76	99	22	29	29	38	10	17	38	49	32	50	73	113	13	18
7	33	43	18	23	20	26	16	20	20	32	11	19	36	42	17	19
8	70	73	X	X	39	51	X	X	X	X	X	X	73	84	48	75
9	43	64	21	30	21	21	10	13	17	18	9	20	45	63	37	55
10	78*	101	52	102	34	43	20	23	17	19	9	14	64	88	33	41
11	72	93	52	87	39	46	28	36	28	36	X	X	65	79	26	30
12	92	130	20	29	31	65	37	78	28	36	13	15	77	93	28	33
13	29	40	12	15	17	26	15	36	15	22	6	6	48	71	17	23
14	81	142	19	23	29	36	21	31	38	47	X	X	147	208	X	X
15	78	93	16	21	54	104	9	17	29	39	16	19	91	128	39	49
16	146	189	56	104	79	115	25	46	60	83	X	X	69	101	70	95
17	65	98	18	30	X	X	X	X	54[a]	68	25	32	74[a]	79	32	61
18	41	58	22	25	41	58	22	36	44	75[a]	X	X	115	152[a]	X	X
19	41	70	32	57	29	50	11	22	38	76	16	26	64	93	17	24
20	79	110	25	48	54	102	45	74	36	65	22	30	70	120	26	41
21	36	64	16	32	23	43	23	44	49	80	21	28	127	174	42	96
22	X	X	11	18	X	X	X	X	62	121	22	28	82	111	36	72
23	63	71	34	59	31	52	22	29	46	86	25	32	84	105	24	38
24	50	72	16	22	19	25	16	20	51	71	44	72	84	110	18	30
25	63	83	17	28	22	32	21	39	58	109	36	57	141*	261	20	38
26	105[a]	169[a]	23	32	63[a]	95[a]	33	62	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
27	36	52	15	30	28	44	19	30	59	105	38	54	46	61	20	32
28	82	114	X	X	75	126	X	X	78	120	45	64	64	120	20	36
29	52	99	29	57	32	68	38	49	48	71	39	54	84	139	20	33
30	75	111	X	X	41	56	X	X	86	139	35	59	51	87	29	45
31	82	103	38	78	58	70	38	53	64	106	51	85	85	130	38	51

* Yellow line observed.

a Index computed from low weight data.

NOTICE: Recent re-calibration of the Climax coronal spectrograph reveals that all CORONAL LINE INDICES for the months of November and December 1955 and January and February 1956, published in Part B CRPL-F 136, 137, 138 and 139 should be multiplied by the correction factor 1.45. This correction applies to both green line and red line indices.

Observatory	Date Mar. 1956	Time Observed Start UT	Time Observed End UT	Duration Min.	Total Area Mill.	McMath Plage Region Number	Approx. Position Lat.	Approx. Position Mer. Dist.	Time Max. Phase UT	Max. Int. Arb.	Rel. Area of Max. Tenths	Importance	Provis. Ionospheric Effect
McMath	01	1730	1745	15		3412	N20	W55				2	S-SWF
McMath	01	1810	1835	25		3420	N30	E60				1	Slow S-SWF
S.Peak	04	2235	a2323	>48	133	3417	S20	W18	2257	18	5	1	
{Neder	13	1453	1523	30		3432	N21	E50				2	S-SWF
{McMath	13	b1510	a1525			3432	N22	E50				1	
Neder	14	1223	1240	17		3432	N23	E36				1	
S.Peak	14	1535	1640	65	200	3428	N19	E22	1550	18	1	1	
{S.Peak	15	b1630	a1720		465	3432	N22	E23	1635	30	8	2	S-SWF
{McMath	15	b1625	1745	>80		3432	N23	E23				2+	
McMath	16	b1730				3435	S23	E40				1+	
Wendel	17		0932		194	3435	S18	E30				1	
{Wendel	17	b1350	1410	>20	242	3435	S19	E28	1356			1-2	Slow S-SWF
{McMath	17	b1400	a1410			3435	S23	E25				1	
Wendel	18	b0806	0819	>13	194	3434	N19	E14				1+	
Schaus.	18	b0807				3435	S21	E15				1+	
Schaus.	18	b1138				3432	N21	W15				1	
S.Peak	18	2015	2050	35	118	3428	N24	W36	2019	18	5	1	
S.Peak	18	2120	a2140	>20	161	3432	N23	W16	2125	18	6	1	
S.Peak	21	1735	1800	25	236	3428	N25	W90	1742	18	5	1	
S.Peak	23	2235	2330	55	106	3444	S26	E65	2245	18	7	1	
S.Peak	23	2325	a2332	>07	118	3437	N18	W35	a2332	16	4	1	
Neder	28	b0834				3440	N34	W35				2	S-SWF
{Neder	28	b0942				3443	N27	E12				2	G-SWF
{Wendel	28	b0941	a0951		388	3443	N25	E11				1+	
S.Peak	29	b1353	1430	>37		3450	N21	E90	b1353			1	
McMath	31	1350	a1430	> 40		3440	N30	W80				1	S-SWF

Subflares noted as follows (Date, time (UT), region):

Mar. 6,	1805 (3419)	Mar. 16,	1420 (3435)	Mar. 17,	2035 (3431)	Mar. 26,	1415 (3440)
	1830 (3419)		1725 (3435)	Mar. 19,	1645 (3434)		b1611 (3440)*
	1900 (3418)		1750 (3431)		2110 (3440)	Mar. 27,	1715 (3440)
	2050 (3419)		1910 (3431)	Mar. 20,	1515 (3442)		b2055 (3442)
Mar. 7,	1535 (3418)		2030 (3435)		1515 (3435)		2140 (3443)
	2215 (3418)		2145 (3428)		1735 (3431)	Mar. 28,	1415 (3444)
Mar. 9,	1445 (3419)		2205 (3435)		2135 (3442)		1550 (3443)
	1510 (3423)	Mar. 17,	1525 (3431)	Mar. 22,	b1358 (3442)	Mar. 29,	b1515 (3443)*
Mar. 10,	1955 (3419)		1620 (3431)		1425 (3440)		1905 (3446)
Mar. 13,	b1456 (3431)		b1815 (3431)	Mar. 23,	1605 (3438)		2215 (3442)
Mar. 14,	2310 (3431)		b1950 (3431)	Mar. 24,	2315 (3442)		2300 (3446)
				Mar. 26,	b1412 (3440)	Mar. 31,	b1330 (3450)*

*McMath observation; all others are Sac. Peak

IONOSPHERIC EFFECTS OF SOLAR FLARES

FEBRUARY 1956

Feb. 1956	Start UT	End UT	Type	Wide-spread Index	Importance	Observation Stations
3	1528	1555	G-SWF	3	1-	BE, HU, MC, PR
4	0545	0557	G-SWF	1	1-	OK
5	1213	1245	S-SWF	1	1	NE*
9	2240	2420	Slow S-SWF	5	2	AN, OK, WS, RCA**
10	1545	1600	Slow S-SWF	5	1+	BE, HU, MC, PR, NE*
	2110	2205	Slow S-SWF	5	3+	AN, BE, CO, HU, MC, PR, WS
	2250	2305	G-SWF	3	1-	HU, OK, WS
11	0018	0050	S-SWF	1	2-	OK
	0648	0720	S-SWF	1	3-	OK
	1537	1623	S-SWF	5	3-	BE, HU, MC, PR, WS, RCA**, NE*
	1725	1745	G-SWF	5	1-	AN, BE, HU, MC, PR
	1843	1855	Slow S-SWF	5	1-	AN, BE, HU, MC, PR
12	2100	2140	Slow S-SWF	3	1	AN, BE, HU, WS
13	1440	1528	S-SWF	5	3	BE, HU, MC, PR, WS, RCA**, NE*
	1718	1745	S-SWF	4	1+	BE, HU, MC, PR
14	0532	0728	Slow S-SWF	5	3	OK, NE*, Japan+
15	1920	1932	G-SWF	5	1-	BE, HU, MC, PR, WS
16	1745	1800	G-SWF	5	1-	BE, HU, MC, PR, WS
	1802	1935	Slow S-SWF	5	3	BE, HU, MC, PR, WS, NE*
17	0443	0600	S-SWF	4	3	OK, Japan+
	1102	1146	S-SWF	4	3	HU, NE*, RCA**
18	0400	0511	S-SWF	1	2-	OK
	2023	2050	G-SWF	5	1-	BE, HU, MC, PR, WS
19	0240	0300	S-SWF	2	1	AN, OK
	0611	0720	Slow S-SWF	1	2-	OK
	1429	1700	S-SWF	5	3	BE, HU, MC, PR, WS, NE*
	1819	1917	S-SWF	5	2	BE, HU, MC, PR, WS
20	1125	1230	S-SWF	1	2	NE*, RCA**
	1358	1415	G-SWF	5	1	BE, HU, MC, PR, NE*
	1817	1850	G-SWF	5	1-	AN, BE, HU, MC, PR, WS
	1933	1952	Slow S-SWF	5	1	AN, BE, HU, MC, PR, WS
	1954	2004	Slow S-SWF	5	1	AN, BE, MC, PR, WS
21	0424	0533	Slow S-SWF	4	3-	OK, Japan+
	1700	1720	G-SWF	2	1-	MC, PR
	1730	1755	S-SWF	5	1	AN, BE, HU, MC, PR, WS
22	1715	1753	G-SWF	3	1-	MC, PR, WS
23	0010	0048	G-SWF	3	1+	OK, Japan+
	0330	0610	S-SWF	5	3+	OK, Japan+
	1916	1945	S-SWF	5	1	BE, HU, MC, PR, WS
24	1748	1812	S-SWF	5	1+	BE, HU, MC, PR, WS
	1912	1922	S-SWF	3	1	BE, HU, PR
28	1953	2008	Slow S-SWF	5	1-	AN, BE, MC, PR, WS
29	2228	2340	S-SWF	5	3-	AN, HU, OK, WS, RCA++, Japan+

* Nederhorst den Berg, Netherlands.

** RCA Communications Inc. at Somerton and Brentwood, England.

\+ Hiraiso Radio Wave Observatory, Japan.

++ RCA Communications Inc. at Point Reyes, California.

SOLAR RADIO WAVES (BOULDER) -- 167 MC

3-HOURLY AND DAILY FLUX

MARCH 1956

March 1956	Flux: Hours UT 12-15	15-18	18-21	21-24	Flux: Daily	Variability: Hours UT 12-15	15-18	18-21	21-24	Variability: Daily	Observed Periods: Hours UT
1	--	19	17	17	18	1	3	2	2	3	1334-2436
2	--	--	21	20	21	2	2	3	3	3	1332-2345
3	--	18	19	--	19	2	3	3	3	3	1331-2437
4	--	25	--	30	27	2	2	2	3	3	1329-2100, 2148-2439
5	--	24	18	21	21	2	3	2	2	3	1327-2220, 2310-2439
6	--	26	25	23	25	2	2	1	1	2	1326-2441
7	--	--	--	13	14	1	1	1	2	2	1324-1644, 1826-2442
8	--	16	15	15	15	--	2	2	1	2	1630-2443
9	--	--	12	13	13	1	2	2	2	2	1321-2444
10	--	11	11	11	11	1	2	0	0	2	1320-2446
11	--	10	--	--	10	1	1	(1)	(1)	(1)	1318-2446
12	--	--	12	11	11	1	(1)	2	2	2	1317-2446
13	--	22	13	66	33	3	3	2	3	3	1315-2448
14	--	19	15	13	16	2	2	2	2	2	1313-2449
15	--	540	40	37	210	2	3	2	2	3	1312-2450
16	--	28	22	19	23	2	1	2	2	2	1310-2451
17	--	15	15	12	14	3	2	2	2	3	1308-2453
18	--	16	15	14	15	2	3	2	2	3	1307-2453
19	--	59	44	14	39	3	3	2	2	3	1305-2454
20	--	16	18	17	17	2	2	2	1	2	1304-2456
21	--	13	15	26	18	0	(1)	2	3	3	1302-2457
22	--	--	13	--	13	1	--	(1)	(1)	(1)	1300-1709, 1736-2458
23	--	16	--	16	15	1	(1)	(2)	(2)	(2)	1259-2459
24	--	14	27	18	19	2	(2)	2	2	(2)	1257-2500
25	--	12	11	10	11	1	2	1	1	2	1256-2501
26	--	--	--	--	14	3	(3)	(2)	(3)	(3)	1254-2501
27	--	16	13	11	13	2	2	2	2	2	1252-2501
28	--	13	13	10	12	1	2	2	2	2	1251-2503
29	--	--	--	9	--	1	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	1249-1853, 2235-2505
30	--	12	13	12	12	1	1	(2)	2	(2)	1247-2507
31	--	12	13	11	12	0	1	0	0	1	1246-2508

SOLAR RADIO WAVES (BOULDER) -- 460 MC

3-HOURLY AND DAILY FLUX

MARCH 1956

March 1956	Flux					Variability					Observed Periods
	Hours UT				Daily	Hours UT				Daily	Hours UT
	12 15	15 18	18 21	21 24		12 15	15 18	18 21	21 24		
1	--	36	36	36	36	0	0	1	1	1	1334-2436
2	--	35	37	38	36	0	0	0	0	0	1332-2436
3	--	42	43	40	41	0	0	0	0	0	1331-2437
4	--	37	39	38	38	0	0	0	0	0	1329-2439
5	--	36	36	38	36	0	0	0	(0)	(0)	1327-2439
6	--	38	39	37	38	1	0	0	0	1	1326-2441
7	--	37	39	38	38	0	0	0	(0)	(0)	1324-2005, 2147-2442
8	--	38	39	38	38	--	0	0	(0)	(0)	1617-2443
9	--	38	39	39	39	0	1	(0)	(0)	1	1321-2444
10	--	38	40	39	39	1	0	0	0	1	1320-2446
11	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1318-2446
12	--	42	43	43	43	--	0	0	(0)	(0)	1633-1958, 2054-2446
13	--	--	44	49	46	--	0	0	(0)	(0)	1652-2448
14	--	42	--	44	43	--	0	0	0	0	1313-2449
15	--	157	48	45	79	0	2	0	(0)	2	1312-2450
16	--	39	42	43	41	0	0	(0)	(0)	(0)	1310-2451
17	--	40	41	40	40	0	0	0	0	0	1308-2453
18	--	40	39	41	40	0	0	0	0	0	1307-2453
19	--	40	40	42	40	0	0	0	0	0	1305-2454
20	--	39	40	41	40	0	0	0	(0)	(0)	1304-2456
21	--	41	42	42	42	0	0	0	(0)	(0)	1302-2457
22	--	39	40	40	39	0	(0)	0	(0)	(0)	1300-2458
23	--	41	42	40	41	0	0	(0)	(0)	(0)	1259-2459
24	--	41	41	40	41	0	0	0	0	0	1257-2500
25	--	38	39	37	38	0	0	0	(0)	(0)	1256-2501
26	--	37	38	38	37	1	0	0	1	1	1254-2501
27	--	39	38	39	39	0	0	0	0	0	1252-1433, 1455-2501
28	--	40	38	38	39	0	1	(0)	(0)	1	1251-2503
29	--	40	41	--	40	0	(0)	1	(0)	1	1249-2257, 2336-2505
30	--	40	--	39	39	0	0	(0)	0	(0)	1247-1726, 1746-2507
31	--	38	39	38	38	0	0	0	0	0	1246-1927, 2148-2508

SOLAR RADIO WAVES (BOULDER) -- 167 MC

OUTSTANDING EVENTS

MARCH 1956

March 1956	Type	Start UT	Duration Hrs:Mins	Maximum Time UT	Maximum Inst. Flux	Maximum Smd. Flux	Remarks
1	6	(1334)	(11:02)	2145	180	9	
1	8	1721	00:15	1722	>1900	600	off scale
2	6	(1332)	(10:13)	~1600	480	11	
3	6	(1331)	(11:06)	~2100	650	11	
4	6	(1329)	(11:10)	~1600	280	17	
4	4	2336	00:19	2236.4	1800	70	
5	6	(1327)	(11:12)	~1600	380	14	
6	6	(1326)	(11:15)	~1600	1000	16	
6	8	1414	00:01	1414.0	>2000	--	off scale
7	2	2311	01:07	2340	520	26	
8	6	(1630)	(08:13)	~1800	170	5	
9	1	(1321)	(11:23)	1747	650	--	
9	3	1450.0	00:00.7	1450.1	>1400	--	off scale
12	6	2234	(02:12)	2255	280	10	
13	6	(1315)	(05:02)	~1800	790	30	
13	7	2045	(04:03)	~2300	>1100	77	off scale
14	1	(1313)	(11:36)	1508	330	--	
15	1	(1312)	(03:11)	1526	140	--	
15	9	1623	(08:27)	~1640	>1500	1100	off scale
16	6	(1312)	(11:38)	1918	>1300	18	off scale
17	6	(1308)	(11:45)	~1600	320	5	
17	8	1346.4	00:06	1351	>1500	640	off scale
18	6	(1307)	(10:56)	~1600	270	7	
18	3	1522.7	00:03.5	1525	>1500	360	off scale
19	6	(1305)	(11:49)	1522	1300	47	
20	1	(1304)	(11:52)	~1900	1000	--	
21	6	1545	(09:12)	~2400	490	16	
23	1	1800	(06:59)	~1900	140	--	
24	6	(1257)	(12:03)	~1900	340	13	
25	3	1541.8	00:00.9	1542	130	--	
26	1	(1254)	(12:07)	1430	>1500	--	see note
27	1	(1252)	(12:09)	1720	83	--	
28	1	(1251)	(12:12)	2313	170	--	
29	1	2300	(02:05)	2327	200	--	
30	1	(1247)	(12:20)	~2040	63	--	

Note: Six widely separated off-scale bursts and numerous smaller ones during day.

SOLAR RADIO WAVES (BOULDER) -- 460 MC

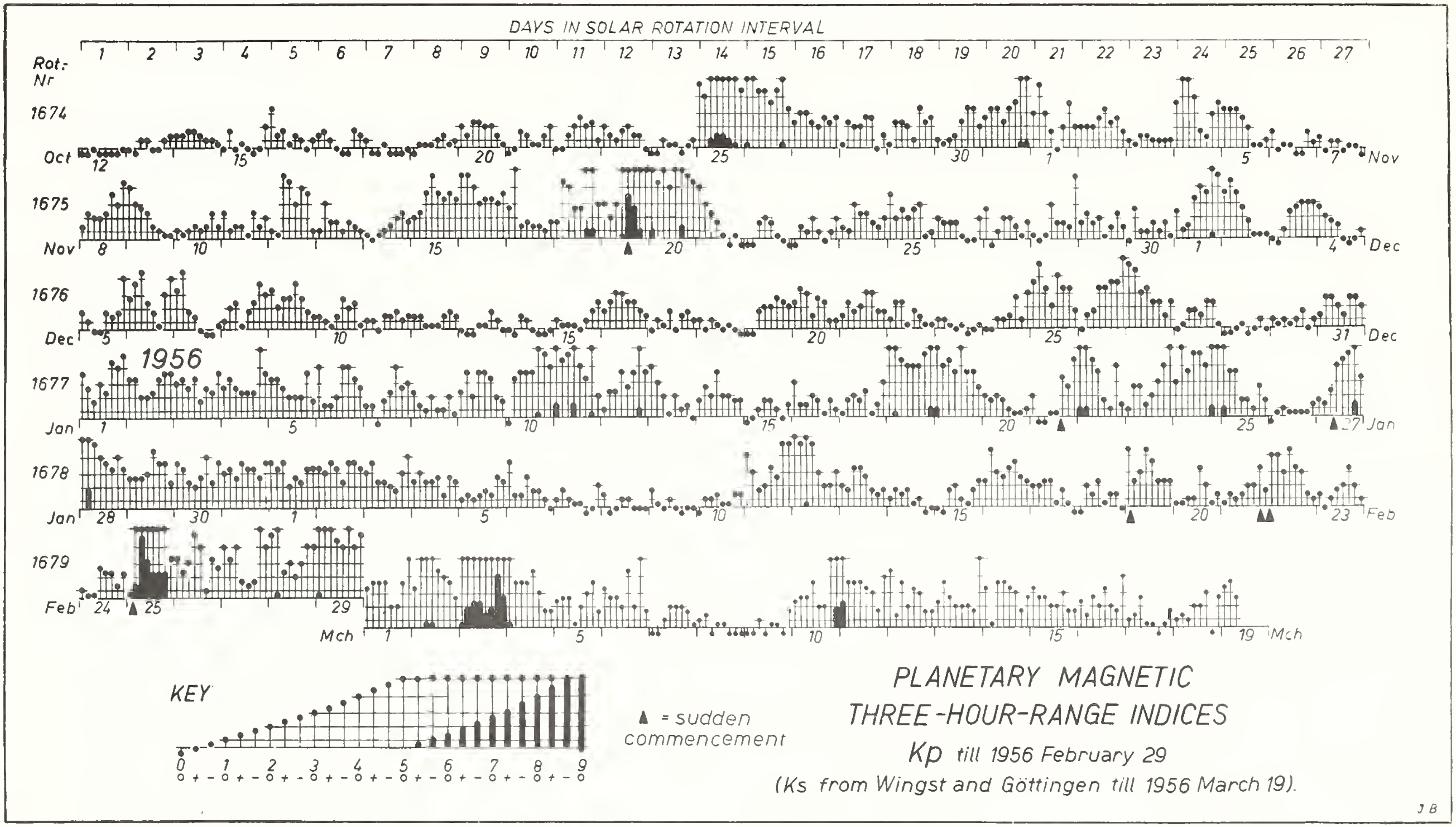
OUTSTANDING EVENTS

MARCH 1956

March 1956	Type	Start UT	Duration Hrs:Mins	Maximum Time UT	Maximum Inst. Flux	Maximum Smd. Flux	Remarks
1	0	1721.6	00:06	1723.6	50	5	
1	2	1807.6	00:04.5	1809.4	250	7	
1	2	2334.8	00:02.2	2336.4	490	81	
3	6	(1331)	(11:06)	~1700	--	10	
6	2	1409.1	00:05.5	1413.4	230	12	
8	1	(1617)	(02:43)	1812	77	--	
9	1	(1321)	(11:23)	1422.2	70	--	
9	3	1424.5	00:00.8	1424.7	>700	--	
10	2	1343.2	00:02.8	1344.5	140	31	
12	6	(1633)	(08:13)	~2200.	---	7	
13	6	(1652)	(07:56)	~2200.	---	14	
14	6	(1313)	(11:36)	~2100.	---	8	
14	2	2240.5	00:03.3	2242.4	88	9	
15	9	1626	01:31	1627	>1900	370	
15	6	1757	(06:53)	~1900	---	11	
16	1	(1310)	(05:50)	1556	69	--	
16	2	1729	00:07	1729.3	>710	--	
16	6	1900	(05:51)	~2100.	--	7	
16	8	2403	00:11	2405.9	170	33	
21	6	(1302)	(11:55)	~2300.	--	5	
24	6	(1257)	(12:03)	~1800.	--	4	
25	1	(1256)	(12:05)	1605	53	--	
26	1	(1254)	(12:07)	1455.0	96	--	
27	1	(1252)	(12:09)	1720.	78	--	
28	4	1453.1	~01:37	1453.4	180	3	
29	3	1801.9	00:00.2	1802.0	440	--	

FEBRUARY 1956

Feb. 1956	C	Values Kp, Three-hour Gr. interval 1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	Sum	Ap	Final Selected Days
1	0.8	4-	3+	4-	2o	3-	2+	3+	3+	24+	16	Five
2	0.9	3+	3o	4-	3+	2+	4-	4-	3+	26+	18	Quiet
3	0.8	3o	4-	2+	2+	2o	2-	3o	4o	22o	14	
4	0.6	2+	3o	2+	2+	3-	1+	3-	2+	19o	10	7
5	0.4	1o	1+	1o	1+	2-	1+	3-	2+	13-	6	8
												9
6	0.4	4-	1+	1+	3-	2-	2-	1o	0+	14-	8	10
7	0.2	1o	2-	1o	1-	1-	0o	0+	2o	7+	4	14
8	0.0	1+	0o	0+	1o	1o	0+	0+	0+	5-	3	
9	0.0	2-	1-	0+	1o	0+	0o	0+	0+	5-	3	
10	0.2	0o	1o	1o	1+	1-	1-	1+	1+	7+	4	
11	1.2	4o	3o	2-	2o	3+	3-	5-	5-	26o	20	Five
12	1.4	5o	5-	5+	5-	3o	2o	2o	3o	30-	28	Disturbed
13	0.4	2o	2-	3+	3+	3-	2-	1+	2-	18-	10	
14	0.0	1o	2-	1+	2-	1-	1o	0o	0+	8-	4	11
15	0.3	0+	0o	2-	2o	1o	1-	2-	2+	10-	5	12
												25
16	1.0	2+	4+	3o	3-	3+	4-	3-	2+	24+	16	28
17	0.2	2o	2o	2+	2+	1-	2-	1-	0o	12-	6	29
18	0.0	0o	2o	1+	2+	1-	1+	1+	0+	9+	4	
19	1.1	4+	2+	3o	4+	4-	2+	2+	2+	25-	17	
20	0.4	1-	1-	1o	1o	3+	2o	1-	1+	11-	6	
21	0.4	1-	1+	1o	1+	2o	2o	3+	2-	13+	7	Ten
22	1.1	4o	4o	3o	4+	3+	3o	1+	1o	24o	18	Quiet
23	0.5	1+	0+	1o	2-	2o	3+	2o	1o	13-	7	
24	0.5	1o	1-	1-	3-	2+	2+	1+	2+	13+	7	5
25	2.0	1-	6o	8+	7+	7-	7-	7-	3+	46-	103	7
												8
26	1.2	3+	2+	3o	5-	4o	1o	3+	3-	24+	18	9
27	1.1	4o	3+	4o	2-	1+	2-	5o	4o	25o	20	10
28	1.1	5-	5+	2+	3o	2o	3o	4o	4o	28+	24	14
29	1.5	5+	5o	5o	4+	4o	5o	4o	5-	37+	41	15
												17
Mean:	0.68									Mean:	15	18
												20


DAYS IN SOLAR ROTATION INTERVAL
Rot: Nr
1674
1675
1676
1677
1678
1679
1956
KEY
▲ = sudden commencement
PLANETARY MAGNETIC
THREE-HOUR-RANGE INDICES
Kp till 1956 February 29
(Ks from Wingst and Göttingen till 1956 March 19).
J B

NORTH ATLANTIC

FEBRUARY 1956

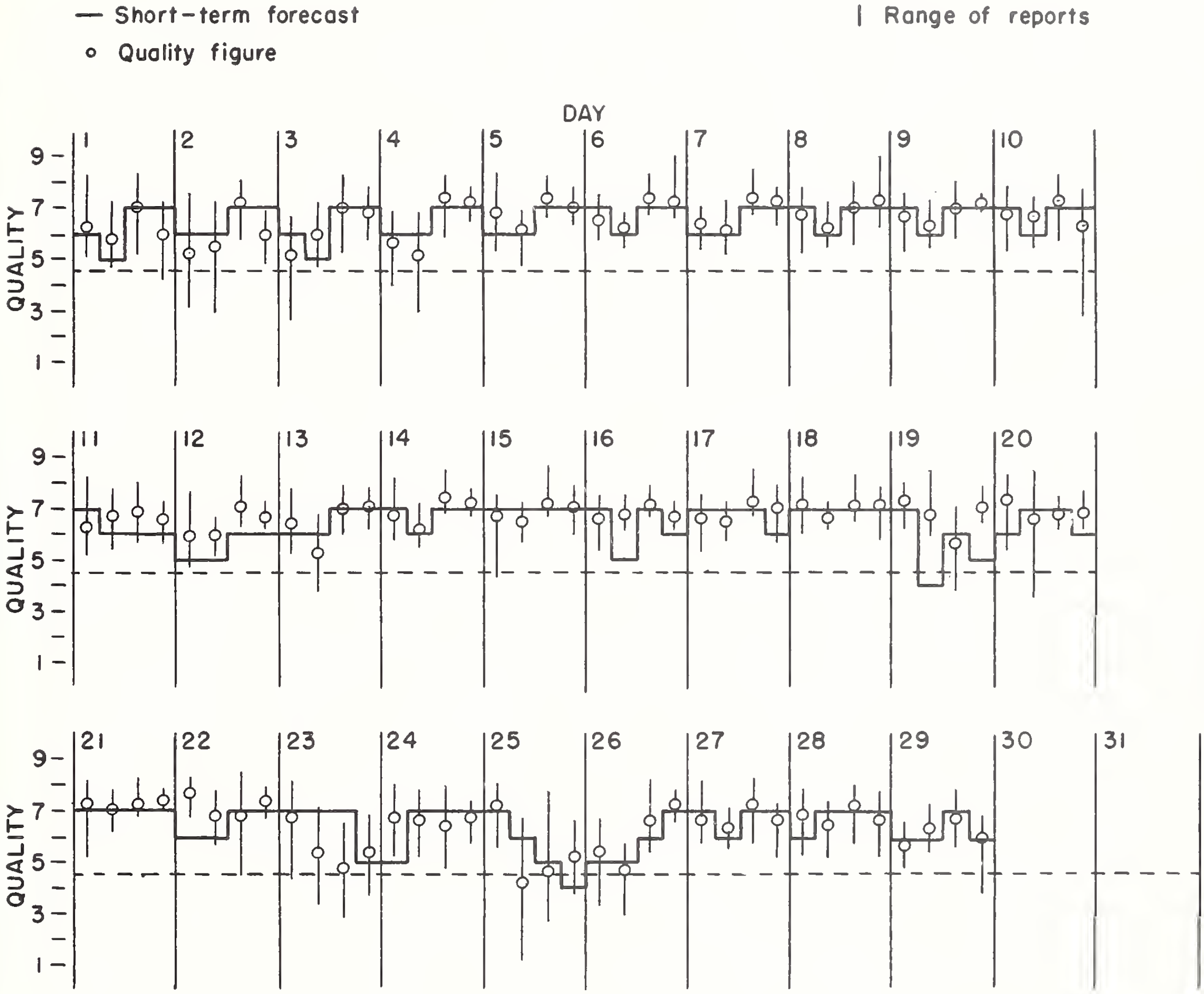
Feb. 1956	North Atlantic 6-hourly quality figures				Short-term forecasts issued about one hour in advance of:				Whole day index	Advance forecasts (J-reports) for whole day; issued in advance by:			Geomagnetic K_{Ch}	
	00 to 06	06 to 12	12 to 18	18 to 24	00	06	12	18		1-4 days	4-7 days	8-25 days	Half (1)	Day (2)
1	6o	6o	7o	6o	6	5	7	7	6+	6	7		3	3
2	5+	6-	7o	6o	6	6	7	7	6+	7	7		3	3
3	5o	6o	7o	7o	6	5	7	7	7-	7	7		2	3
4	6-	5+	7+	7o	6	6	7	7	7-	7	7		3	2
5	7-	6o	7+	7o	6	6	7	7	7-	7	7		2	2
6	7-	6+	7+	7+	7	6	7	7	7o	5	5		2	1
7	6+	6o	7+	7+	6	6	7	7	7o	4	4	x	1	1
8	7-	6+	7o	7+	7	6	7	7	7o	4	4	x	0	1
9	7-	6+	7o	7o	7	6	7	7	7-	6	6		1	1
10	7-	7-	7o	6+	7	6	7	7	7-	7	7		1	1
11	6+	7-	7o	7-	7	6	6	6	7-	7	7		2	3
12	6o	6o	7o	7-	5	5	6	6	7-	7	7		(4)	3
13	7-	5+	7o	7o	6	6	7	7	7-	7	7		2	2
14	7-	6o	8-	7+	7	6	7	7	7o	5	7		1	0
15	7-	7-	7+	7o	7	7	7	7	7o	3	7		1	1
16	7o	7o	7o	7-	7	5	7	6	7o	3	7		3	3
17	7o	7-	7+	7+	7	7	7	6	7o	4	4		2	1
18	7o	7-	7o	7o	7	7	7	7	7o	3	5		1	1
19	7+	7o	6-	7o	7	4	6	5	7o	3	5		3	2
20	7+	7-	7-	7o	6	7	7	6	7o	4	5		0	2
21	7+	7o	7+	7+	7	7	7	7	7+	4	5		1	3
22	8-	7o	7o	7+	6	6	7	7	7+	4	5		(4)	2
23	7o	6-	5o	6-	7	7	7	5	6o	4	5		1	2
24	7o	7-	7-	7-	5	7	7	7	7-	3	5		1	2
25	7+	4+	5-	5+	7	6	5	4	6-	4	7		(5)	(5)
26	6-	5-	7-	7+	5	5	6	7	6+	5	7		3	3
27	7-	7-	7o	7-	7	6	7	7	7-	7	7		3	2
28	7-	7-	7o	7-	6	7	7	7	7-	7	7		(4)	3
29	6-	6+	7-	6o	6	6	7	6	6+	7	7		(5)	(4)
Score: Quiet Periods				P	18	16	24	18		10	12			
				S	9	10	4	10		4	7			
				U	2	1	1	1		2	7			
				F	0	1	0	0		13	3			
Disturbed Periods				P	0	0	0	0		0	0			
				S	0	0	0	0		0	0			
				U	0	0	0	0		0	0			
				F	0	1	0	0		0	0			

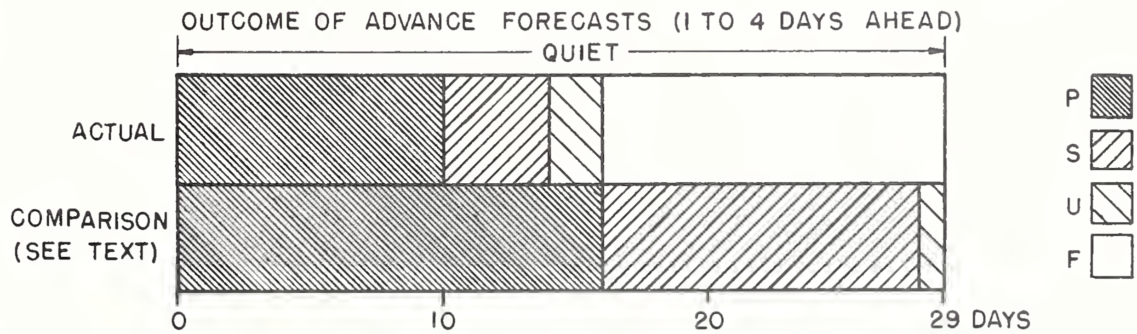
( ) represent disturbed values.

CRPL RADIO PROPAGATION QUALITY FIGURES AND FORECASTS

NORTH ATLANTIC

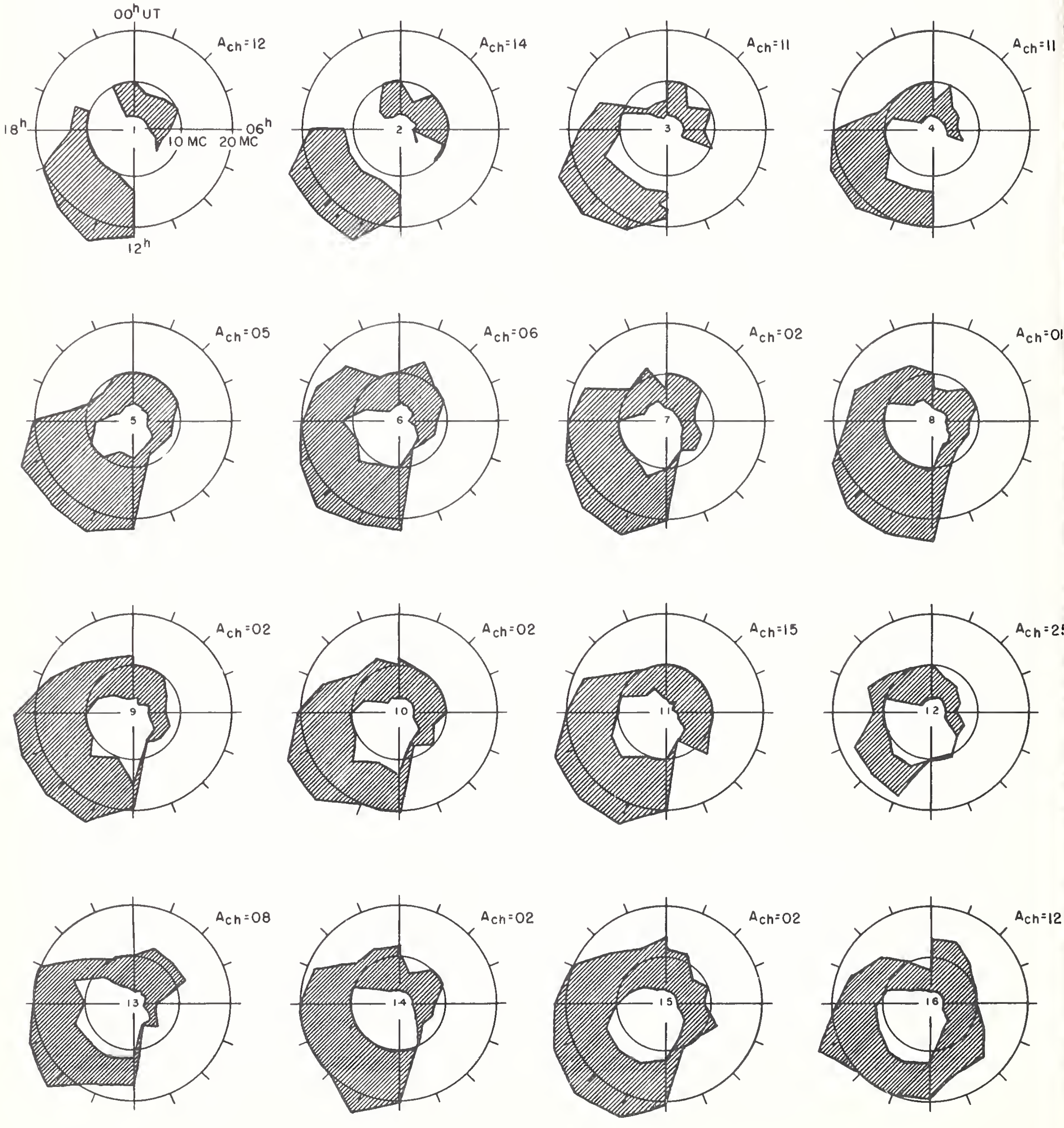
FEBRUARY 1956



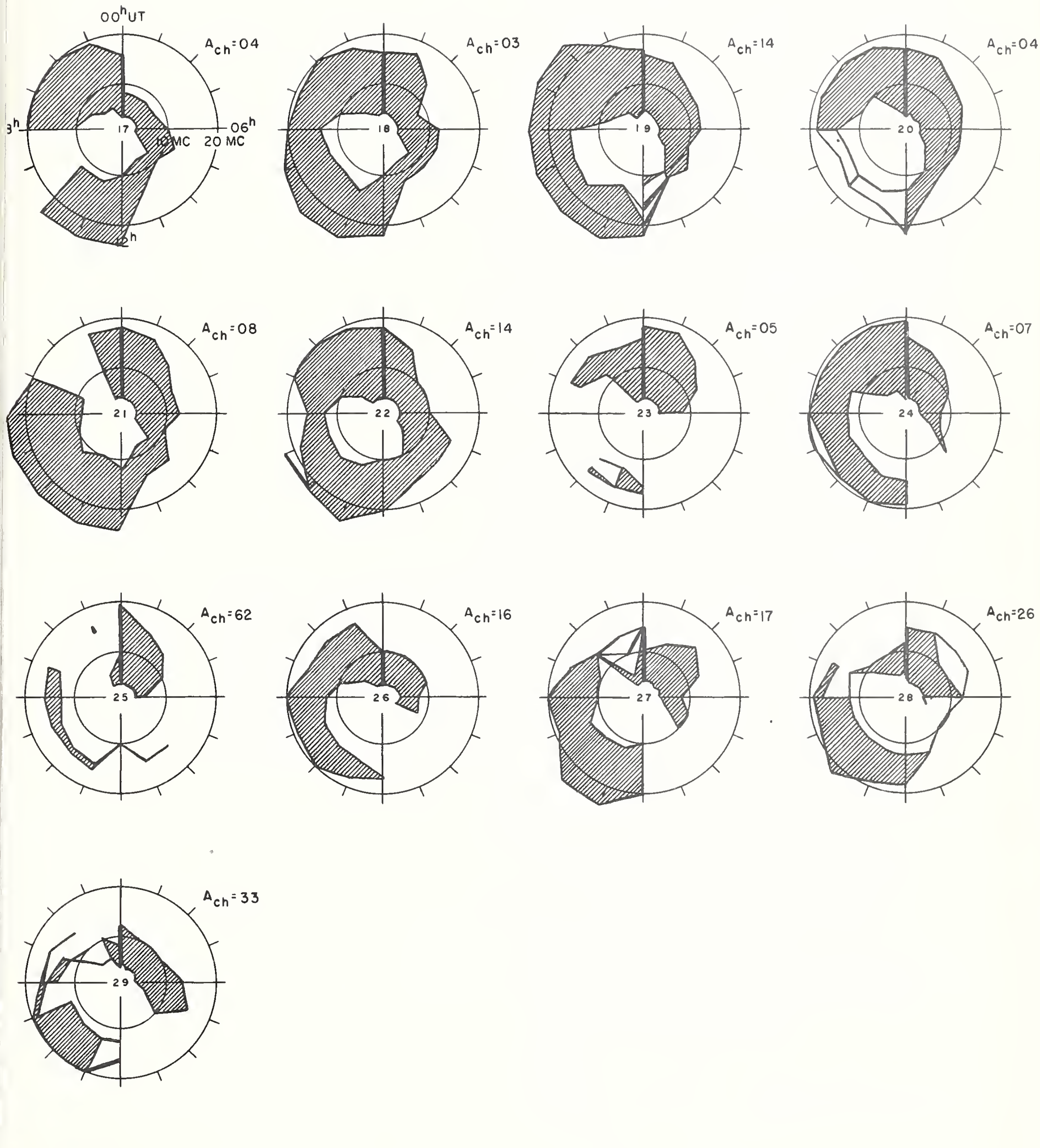


USEFUL FREQUENCY RANGES -- NORTH ATLANTIC PATH

FEBRUARY 1956



FEBRUARY 1956



Adapted from Observations by Deutschen Bundespost

CRPL RADIO PROPAGATION QUALITY FIGURES AND FORECASTS

NORTH PACIFIC

FEBRUARY 1956

Feb. 1956	North Pacific 9-hourly quality figures			Short-term forecasts issued at			Whole day index	Advance forecasts (Jp reports) for whole day; issued in advance by:			Geomagnetic K_{Si}	
	03 to 12	09 to 18	18 to 03	02	09	18		1-4 days	4-7 days	8-25 days	Half day (1)	Half day (2)
1	5	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	5		3	3
2	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	5	5		3	3
3	5	6	7	6	6	6	6	6	5		2	3
4	5	5	6	6	6	6	6	6	6		3	1
5	4	4	6	6	5	5	(4)	6	6		0	2
6	5	5	6	4	5	6	5	4	4		2	1
7	6	6	5	6	6	6	6	4	4		1	0
8	5	5	6	6	6	6	5	6	4		0	1
9	6	6	5	6	6	6	6	6	5		1	0
10	6	6	5	7	6	6	6	6	5		0	1
11	6	6	5	6	7	6	6	6	6		1	3
12	6	5	5	6	4	5	6	6	6		(5)	3
13	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6		2	2
14	5	5	6	7	5	6	5	5	5		0	1
15	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	5	5		1	1
16	7	6	6	6	7	5	7	5	6		2	3
17	7	6	6	7	6	6	7	3	6		1	0
18	7	6	7	7	6	7	7	6	3		1	1
19	7	6	7	7	7	7	7	6	4		3	3
20	6	5	6	7	6	7	6	3	4		0	3
21	7	6	7	7	7	6	8	3	4		0	2
22	7	6	7	7	6	7	7	7	4		2	2
23	5	5	6	6	6	6	5	6	5		1	2
24	6	6	6	4	6	6	6	5	5		1	2
25	1	1	4	6	2	3	(1)	6	5		(6)	(6)
26	5	5	6	3	4	6	5	5	5		(4)	3
27	5	6	5	6	4	7	5	5	6		3	3
28	5	6	5	5	6	6	5	6	6		3	3
29	5	4	5	4	5	5	5	6	6		(5)	(4)
Score: Quiet Periods			P	13	15	17		11	7			
			S	10	10	10		11	14			
			U	3	0	1		1	0			
			F	1	1	0		4	6			
Disturbed Periods			P	0	0	0		0	0			
			S	0	3	1		0	0			
			U	0	0	0		0	0			
			F	2	0	0		2	2			

( ) represent disturbed values.

CRPL RADIO PROPAGATION QUALITY FIGURES AND FORECASTS

NORTH PACIFIC

FEBRUARY 1956